

The Plymouth Advertiser

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
At Plymouth, Ohio.
BY ROBINSON & LOCKE

PLYMOUTH, O.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1855.

To Our Patrons.

We return our thanks to those of our patrons who so promptly responded to our call for money; and we hope our friends who know themselves indebted for subscription, job-work or advertising will remember us at their earliest convenience. We have sold the establishment, and at the end of this volume our connection with the *Advertiser* will cease. We are therefore anxious to settle up our entire business previous to this time.

We will send a number of bills in this week's paper, that subscribers, living at a distance, may know the amount of indebtedness, and can remit the amount by mail.

The following persons are authorized to receive money for us and give receipts for the same: A. C. ALLEN, North Fairfield; T. J. North, Rome; M. Whorther, Reed, Centerville; G. A. Knight, New Haven; Thos. Boorman, Salem Station; Dr. O. C. Tooker, Ganges; Dr. E. Austin, Ripley; L. Spencer, Greenfield; Rev. J. Crouse, De Kalb.

RUSSIA AND THE CHINESE.—Russia has ever been grasping for more territory where the least opportunity has been afforded, or a possible chance, to appropriate other empires to itself. While the present civil war is going in China, Russia has taken advantage of the distressed state of affairs in that country, by taking possession of the territory north of the Amur river, and fortifying it against being retaken. The river is said to be as large as the Mississippi proper, without the Missouri. As early as the year 1839, the Russians began to establish colonies on both banks of it, intending to annex the country to their own territories, but coming in contact with the Chinese, they fell back to about the 55th parallel of latitude, on the southern boundary of Siberia. Subsequently the Chinese kept armed boats in the river, and established forts in the rivers along its banks to prevent the Russians from obtaining a foothold. But the rebellion paralyzing the Chinese Government and furnishing a full field for all its energies, the Russians reviewed the annexing schemes, and have obtained full possession of the territory north of Amur. This is the country from which the governing race of China comes. The Manchou Tartars are far superior to the Chinese as soldiers, and in former ages, before the Russian civilization had acquired its wonderful development and impetus, these Tartar troops fought bravely against the Russians in the contest between the two nations. The seizure of this territory may have an important effect upon the fate of the two Tartar dynasties in China.

OHIO STATE ARMS.—Quartermaster General Andrews has just returned to Columbus from Washington, where he has procured the complement of arms due the State of Ohio from the General Government. The General has received for one 12 pound howitzer, carriage, and caisson carriage, 385 bright percussion muskets, 210 percussion rifles, 200 non-commissioned officer's swords, 150 artillery swords, 50 artillery short swords, and 40,000 percussion caps for cannon and small arms.

The Columbus Statesman urges upon the State the necessity of building an Arsenal at Columbus, in which to store these relics of barbarous times, and we suppose that (the State Treasury being overburdened with money, and the taxes being so low that the people can hardly appreciate the fact that we have a government,) one of these days the thing will be done. What are all these arms for? We thought the time for such tomfoolery had gone by long ago. We can recollect when a boy, the annual muster—the day of days—when every able-bodied man between the ages 18 and 45 was obliged to turn out and drill. Glorious days! What sights for the boys! Two hundred bumpkins dressed in "soger clothes," "armed and equipped as the law directs," with corn-stalks, ram-rods, muskets, shot guns, broomsticks, and every weapon, offensive and defensive, that has been invented from the day Cain killed Abel down to the present time—marching, counter-marching, sweating under the August sun—crowds of drunken men, bare-foot boys, tin-peddlers, ginger-bread and spruce-beer vendors, &c., with noise and confusion enough to silence a dozen Gen. Cass—fights innumerable,—profanity enough to sink a ship, and all that the citizens might be taught the art of killing their fellow men by rule!

We thought when the different States abandoned this absurd practice, they did a sensible thing. They ought to go a step further now, and disown every military company in their borders, and endeavor, instead of encouraging their citizens in it, to make them forget all they know of military tactics. It's all humbug. Muskets are articles that the least a nation handles the better they are off. If the money expended yearly in the State of Ohio for these expensive playthings, should be put to some useful purpose, what good might be done. It's a useless piece of extravagance, and should be discontinued.

For practical benefit, a school-house is worth a regiment of soldiers, and a good newspaper a dozen of batteries. Down with the muskets and up with the school-houses.

THE ADVERTISER.—OUR SUCCESSOR. The time has not yet arrived for us to deliver our valedictory, neither do we intend to at this time, but from the fact that many inquiries have been made since we published our intention of engaging in another enterprise, whether the *Advertiser* would continue to be published. In answer to its many friends and patrons, we would say that the establishment has been purchased by a young gentleman, formerly of Pittsburg, and recently of the St. Clairsville Independent, who will take possession at the close of this volume, which will be in three weeks from this time. The paper will lose nothing by the change, but on the other hand will be benefited. We are well acquainted with our successor, having known him for many years, and can with confidence recommend him as a gentleman possessing all the qualifications necessary to make the *Advertiser* inferior to no country paper in the State. We hope our old patrons will all continue to be subscribers, and give that hearty support and encouragement which it will deserve.

THE FAIR.—Everything is moving so smoothly, and in a few days the buildings and fences will be completed. Much credit is due Mr. A. York, the Superintendent, for the energy he has put forth in bringing matters to completion. Let all be getting ready to bring something new to the Fair. Don't depend on your neighbors to bring articles for exhibition, but every one contribute something to swell the attraction. To the Ladies especially, bring on your fancy articles—quilts, embroidery, lamp-mats, and a thousand and one other articles which the fair sex alone can get up for such occasions. There is nothing to prevent us having the finest exhibition in the four adjoining counties, if the friends of the Fair will take hold and do their duty. If we only make this first exhibition what it can and should be, no fear need be apprehended for its future success and continuance. Therefore, much depends upon our first effort. We have all the material necessary. Only let us consider that we must be there with something to exhibit.

BOOKS NOW OPEN.—Persons can now have an opportunity to become members of the Plymouth Agricultural Society. The Secretary can be found at any time by calling at this office.

There is quite a number who have not paid their subscriptions to the Fair. The Superintendent requests us to mention to such, that he is in need of money at this time to pay off, for lumber, hands, &c.—Don't forget that it requires money to keep matters right. Walk up to "the captain's office and settle."

THE RING.—We have been requested to state, for the benefit of our sporting men, having "240 nags," that the Ring at the Fair Grounds will be ready next week. So bring along your fast horses, and train them for the fair. The Ring will be the great attraction at that time.

PAINTING.—John Walters has returned to Plymouth again, after having travelled through the Western States, in vain, in hope of finding a better location. He is satisfied there is no better country than this. He is now ready to serve all who may require his services.

THE AMERICAN PARTY OF HENRY COUNTY, TENN. have accomplished the Hon. F. K. Zellikoff, formerly editor of the Nashville Banner, and now member of Congress, by presenting him with a beautiful gold headed cane manufactured from a portion of the printing-press on which he labored in Henry county nearly a quarter of a century ago.

THE SOAP MAN was in town yesterday and edited our citizens with a number of songs and speeches free gratis, and threw in the soap at the astonishing low price of a dime a cake. Cheap at half price.

Newspaper Change.

Messrs ROELIFF BRINKERHOFF, JAS. G. ROBINSON and DAVID R. LOCKE have become, by purchase, the proprietors of the Mansfield Herald. Mr. DAY, the late able and highly intelligent editor of that valuable paper, has been absent for the past month on account of ill health, during which time Mr. BRINKERHOFF has temporarily supplied his place to the eminent satisfaction of his readers. By the present arrangement Mr. DAY's connection is dissolved and the new proprietors become the permanent editors. As editors and proprietors of the Plymouth Advertiser, Messrs. ROBINSON & LOCKE have shown much ability as journalists and great industry and tact as business men. Mr. BRINKERHOFF is a gentleman of fine abilities as a writer and amiable disposition as a man and will prove a highly popular editor. Much as we regret to part with our friend DAY, we must say the *Herald* is likely to lose nothing of that high rank as an able and influential journal, under the control of his successors, which has been won for it by his useful labors. It will continue to advocate Republican principles as heretofore. May its new proprietors have the most complete success politically and pecuniarily.—*Sandusky Register.*

Curious Advertisements.

The N. Y. Times of last Tuesday, says, the London Quarterly Review recently published a very readable and instructive article on the subject of advertisements, in which a great variety of odd advertisements were copied from the English papers, commencing with the first newspaper, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and coming down to the present time. If such an article was not out of place in a grave quarterly review; a similar one may not be considered inappropriate to the columns of a daily newspaper. We shall give a few specimens of curious advertisements—not, however, any that have appeared, but some that might or should appear:

FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—A gentleman, being about to quit his place, (on account of his inability to hold it any longer,) is desirous of selling out all his right and title to all the emoluments, cares, responsibilities and honors connected with it, for a term of (4) years. The salary is \$25,000 a year, with a furnished house; but the perquisites, to any one who chooses to avail himself of them, are just what the incumbent sees fit to make them. Address (no need of paying postage.) F—P—, White House, Washington.

N. B.—No Abolitionist need apply.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY.—The undersigned offers his services to any party in want of a first rate ruffian. He has had great experience in his line of business, and has proved himself so entirely indifferent to the rights of every one but the party employing, that he flatters himself he can give entire satisfaction to his employers. He is perfectly well acquainted with the use of the bowie knife, and could gauge where it might be necessary. He can use his tongue as well as his fists, and would have no objection to living in the country. He is authorized to refer for a character to the President of the United States, to the Little Giant of Illinois, and to Senator Atchison of Missouri.

—STRINGFELLOW, Kansas.
N. B.—Territorial Governments will be organized at the briefest notice, and all Free-Soilers lynched, flogged, tarred and feathered, or hanged, on the most reasonable terms and in the nearest manner. Order solicited.

OPINION FOR SALE.—Any association of liquor dealers or any other gentleman who are desirous of violating the Law, may have opinions furnished, by the yard or smaller quantity, on its unconstitutionality and its infringement of natural rights. Terms moderate, cash in advance. Address Any Lawyer of the highest repute.

INFORMATION WANTED.—A suitable reward will be paid to any person who will furnish the alderman with the name of the lady who thanked a gentleman for resigning his seat to her in an omnibus, last Thursday morning. Several persons witnessed the act, but they were so much astonished that they forgot to inquire the lady's name. Address, through the Post Office.

AK OWNER WANTED.—The subscriber having by mistake carried off a handsome new black silk umbrella in place of an old brown cotton one, would be happy to return it to its rightful owner—and no question asked.

J. BROWN.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Sufferers.

The details of the ravages of the yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth, are terrible. Not only are they suffering from fever, but the money which was generously contributed by other cities, is all expended in the payment of nurses, burial of the dead, and hospital expenses, amounting, in the two cities, to some \$1,500 per diem. The inhabitants are now suffering from want of food. A necessity like this will not be suffered long to exist. Some of the cities which have not yet contributed to their relief, are now actively engaged in raising a subscription. The committee who applied for the use of Fort Monroe for the sick, are establishing instead a camp at Craney Island, at the mouth of Elizabeth river, about twenty miles from Portsmouth. The volunteer military companies of Baltimore are loaning their tents.

The Washington Intelligencer says, the President could not, consistently with other obligations, deprive one portion of his fellow citizens of their homes, for the sake of affording a temporary asylum to another.

It is not that this public business would suffer, for that might have been made to weigh in of humanity; but, in causing the numerous persons employed at Old Point, and dependant on the Government for their support, to be removed, he would be doing a doubtful act of charity, at the certain sacrifice of public justice. We are sure that it must have given pain to the President not to yield to the appeals of the committee, and we trust that the committee themselves have been satisfied that nothing but the sternest sense of his duty to all could have armed him with the courage to resist the call which they made upon his benevolence.

DESOLATION.—The Norfolk Argus draws this melancholy picture of the desolation now prevailing that city: "The slow and regular strokes of the old clock far up on Freeman street, were distinctly heard on our heart, not far from the river and in the very heart of the business part of the city. The measured notes sounded strangely and sadly, and fell upon the ear like a melancholy toll of a funeral knell. This was well calculated to force a deep sigh from the heart, for it was but another evidence of the work of death that is going on in our midst. The song of steeple-dove is hushed; the hammer of the artisan lies useless upon the work bench; the roar and clank of machinery are not heard; the engine fires are extinguished; the noise and bustle of business has given place to almost a death-like silence in many parts of the city."

A Frenchman has discovered a new mode of warfare, by which he can bombard cities, however strongly they may be fortified. He ascends in a balloon so high that he cannot reach him and fires the shells by an electric wire the moment of their descent. It is claimed for him that he has brought his balloon to such perfection, that he can direct it wherever he chooses.

The European War—Its Popularity with the Allies.

An eminent legal gentleman of New York, in writing from England, gives his views of the war question in Europe. He says:

Barring the railroads, there is no symptom of trouble or distress; the crops are excellent, though it rained almost steadily during July, and no one appears to feel any present trouble or future apprehension. This brings me to the war, which has resumed its interest since the attack on Swaborg, and the repulse of the Russians at the Traktir bridge across the Tcher-naya.

The Swaborg affair was at first grossly and ludicrously exaggerated by all the press, from the Times to the lowest organ of the press. "Swaborg was extinct." "It was a grimy ruin." Such were the texts of all sorts of leaders, pacans and hallooers, until Admiral Dundas's despatches arrived, by which it appeared that the damage was confined to the destruction by fire of everything inflammable on the four or five islands forming the fortress of Swaborg, that the defences of the place are absolutely uninjured; whether the conflagration witnessed by the attacking boats consisted of houses, arsenal, stores of fuel for steamboats, or sheds for gun-boats, seems wholly uncertain, but the important part of the matter is the proved value of the gun-boats and mortar-boats, and the increased probability of an attack on Cronstadt. It is believed that no sufficient force of light draft yet exists to attack that place this year, but the partial success at Swaborg has raised a very confident expectation that the town and shipping in Cronstadt can be destroyed as soon as the mortar and gun-boats now in construction can be brought into the field, and in this point of view, the affair at Swaborg is of no small consequence.

As to Sebastopol, it seems difficult to resist the belief that the allies must be able to carry the southern part of the town this year. But little hope is entertained that the northern part will fall, and how far the southern division will be tenable as long as the great Star fort stands, seems very doubtful. Rumors are rife that the Russians in the town are very short of provisions. This may or may not be true; but the question evidently is, will the commanding powers will be longest able to stand the terrible drain of the war. Within two years England has added to her debt twenty-nine millions, and France sixty-six millions sterling; together ninety-five millions sterling, or five hundred millions of dollars. The year's expenditure of England alone is upwards of ninety-four millions sterling. Instead of the average peace outlay of fifty-four millions sterling; (of this seventy-one millions are raised by taxation and twenty-three millions are fresh debt.) in other words, forty millions, or four hundred millions more this year for the war.

And if next winter's spring the English and French governments have to come before their respective countries with fresh loans, and nothing to show but Swaborg scorched and Sebastopol, at the best, half taken, it may well be asked how will matters then look?

But, per contra, it is to be observed, that neither England nor France, as yet, feels the war, and as far as can be judged, it is popular in both countries. It is perfectly obvious from the tone of the press, that the old war-like blood of England is aroused, and that their pride is up, and that they would submit to great sacrifice rather than to defeat. And as to France, it is idle to say, after the manner in which Louis Napoleon's appeals for money have been answered, that this government is not substantially a popular one, possessing the confidence of the middle and lower classes. And no one knows how long Russia herself can stand out. The drain on her must be equally severe, and what is more serious, her troops certainly do not fight in the open field as was expected of them.

The real trouble for the western governments will come when the war is over; then, whether successful or defeated, the reckoning must be met, and it will be very difficult, either for the English aristocracy to maintain their monopoly of office, or for Master Louis Napoleon to keep up his despotic system. There will be a smash somewhere, and, on the whole, I doubt not a beneficial one.

ANOTHER "CITIZEN."—SANTA ANA coming!—The N. Y. Mirror has a great piece of news. It stated several weeks ago, and the item was given to our readers, that SANTA ANA had purchased real estate—up town houses and lots—in that city, with an eye to a future residence there. It now says:—"It is now stated by more than one person 'under the Government,' that the Ex Dictator is at present in the vicinity of New York, and that he has made overtures for the purchase of Mr. Edwin Forrest's mansion, known as Point Hill, near Yorkers, and that Mr. F. has named the price of the place at \$190,000—stating that if H. S. H. the General Dictator would make a bargain, it is also said that his serene ex Highness has for some months past been negotiating stocks through a Wall-st. agent. Let the conquered hero come!"

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—The steamer Calhoun left this city yesterday afternoon on the important expedition of connecting the Old and New Worlds by telegraph, and it is believed that in a few weeks New York will be in instant communication with one of the farthest points of the American coast. For a year past a regiment of men have been at work at Newfoundland under the direction of skillful engineers, cutting a path for hundred miles through the wilderness, for the line of the proposed telegraph. This road terminates at the southern point of that island, where a wide arm of the separates it from Cape Breton. The cable to cross this strait was ordered some months since in England. It is now completed, and has since been shipped to Newfoundland. It consists of one iron coil seventy-four miles long, and weighing four hundred tons.—N. Y. Sun.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.—The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says:—"The latest unconstitutional enactment passed by this body is contained in the Election Bill. It decrees that aliens, desirous of becoming citizens, shall take an oath to support the Constitution, Organic Act and Fugitive Slave Law. Congress alone has the right to prescribe the conditions of naturalization, and it does not enact that an alien shall swear to support the Fugitive Slave Law."

Equestrianism at the State Fair.

The Ohio State Board of Agriculture have cheerfully accorded the use of the great driving ring upon the Fair Grounds for equestrian exercises during a portion of the time of the Ohio State Fair to be held in Columbus on the 18th to 31st September next. The State Board do not assume any official responsibility in this matter, but have left the arrangements in charge of the undersigned, who has taken counsel with his equestrian friends in different parts of the State, and is gratified to find a general disposition to cooperate heartily in carrying out such a performance in a genteel and orderly manner.

It is not designed to offer prizes for competition in this department, or to have a Board of Judges to decide upon the relative merits of the riders; but every Lady who favors us with her presence in the saddle, will receive a copy of the "Lady's Equestrian Manual"—an illustrated book on Horsemanship, and such other testimonials as private liberality will enable us to bestow; while the general and special merits of the equestrians will be passed upon only by the fifty thousand delighted spectators who will witness them.

We invite all our Lady Equestrians to come up with spirit to this exercise, either with or without escort. All who can should bring their favorite horses; others, should bring their riding equipage, including side-saddle if possible, and trust to their gentleman friends to procure horses upon the ground or in the city. No fee of entry is to be paid. It is proposed to have the riding at 1 o'clock on Thursday, the 20th, and at 11 o'clock on Friday, the 21st, on which latter occasion an amateur Equestrian Drama will be performed, if volunteer characters can be obtained.

The Pony Brigade, consisting of boys under 15 years of age, upon ponies not over 14 hands high, is to muster on Friday. Our young friends from abroad are invited to join the Columbus Pony Brigade on that occasion. The uniform will be a dark cap, blue or black roundabout, and white pants. Let the ponies all turn out.

Ladies disposed to join in the inspiring exercises of equestrianism at the State Fair, are requested to inform me of their intention previously, or at the Editor's stand on the Fair Grounds as early as convenient.

S. D. HARRIS,
Ohio Cultivator Office, Columbus, Aug. 1855.

Shannon's Reception—His Platform.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat has communicated to that paper the particulars of SHANNON'S arrival at Kansas City, by the Steamer Martha Jewett. He was met by Stringfellow and other members of the mob Legislature, and satisfied them that he was "all right on the goose question." After dinner, the Governor was visited by a committee of Missourians from Westport, for the purpose of putting him through his paces. These were accompanied by acting Governor Woodson and several members of the Legislature. They took SHANNON over to Westport, where he was serenaded in the evening, and probably was refreshed by something warmer, (the Maine Law is believed not to be in force at Westport.) After the Governor was supposed to be all right, he was called out to address the assembled audience, and the following is the report of his speech, given by the correspondent of the Democrat, which he entitled:

GOV. SHANNON'S PLATFORM.

Governor Shannon began his remarks by thanking the audience for their courteous reception. It gratified him, he said, not because it was personally flattering, but because it showed him that they were not disposed to decide on his official career in advance. It showed him that he might rely on "your aid," in endeavoring to overcome obstacles which he was aware existed, but hoped were not insurmountable.

A voice—Yes, you shall have our aid. He regretted to see certain portions of the Territory a disposition to nullify the laws which have been enacted by your Legislature. This was a revolutionary movement which was greatly to be deplored. He regretted, he said, that he had arrived too late to form the acquaintance of the members of the Legislature. He knew nothing of the laws passed by them, but from the ability and patriotism of the gentlemen who composed it, he doubted not that they were wise and judicious. But, even if they were not wise and judicious, open resistance and nullification of them was not the proper way to defeat their provisions. If they were unconstitutional there were courts to appeal to, which had been created for the purpose of deciding such questions.

As to the Legislature that recently adjourned, at the Shawnee Mission, he regarded it as a legal assembly, (cheers) and thought that the objection to its power grounded on its removal from Pawnee, was purely, as every Legislature enjoys the right of removing the seat of government at pleasure. The Executive and Judiciary of the Territory had acknowledged the Legislature as a legal body, and so would he. (Good.)

He regarded their laws as binding on every citizen of the Territory, and would use all his executive power and authority to carry them into effect. (Cheers.)

He said he did not intend to address them on the various questions that divided the parties in the Territory; perhaps he did not understand them; and he had not expected to speak on this occasion.

To one subject, however, he would allude—Slavery. His official life and career were not unknown to a portion, at least, of the citizens of Kansas. He had no intention of changing his political faith. He thought, with reference to slavery, that Missouri and Kansas were adjoining States, as much of that immense commerce as the Missouri, which was already rivaling the commerce between the United States and some European countries, must necessarily lead to a great trade and perpetual intercourse between them, it would be well if their institutions should harmonize—as otherwise there would be continual quarrels and border frays. *It was for slavery in Kansas.* (Loud cheers.)

QUICK WORK.—An English pickpocket, named Alfred Grey, was arrested in New York on Tuesday for picking the pocket of a lady of \$10 in bills. The money was found in his possession. He was sentenced to 6 months hard labor in the Penitentiary, 20 minutes after the act was committed.

For the Advertiser.

Potatoes.

The crop of potatoes is supposed to be very large.—In digging some that were planted very early, we found indications of the rot, and have learned from others, that similar signs were perceptible. As a preventative of the rot, we have often seen mowing the tops recommended to be efficient in removing the disease; it is thought by some that the effectation commences at the top and descends to the root, but our suggestion is, that in mowing and removing the tops, the sun is let in to dry the ground and consequently eradicates all noxious gases or malaria from the hills. We believe they have always been affected more in wet land and wet seasons than in dry soil and dry seasons. We have also seen lime recommended as a preventative when applied to the hill, lime being of an absorbing character removes all hurtful gases, but in a different way from the sun. If our farmers find their potatoes showing any symptoms of decay we would say, try the experiment and note the result. Now is the time.

If potatoes are abundant, we should be active in putting them to the best practical use, and if the symptoms of decay is now visible, let them be employed in fattening hogs. They can be fed raw and hogs will do well on them, but are enough better boiled to pay well the extra labor. But a still better way is, after boiling and while yet hot, mash them up and mix with old or sour milk of any kind, and let it stand until thoroughly soured. Apples and pumpkins can also be boiled and mashed with them. We have known hogs to get fat in a very short time on potatoes. It is very important that this kind of feed should sour. Who will make the trial thoroughly and publish the result.

H. N. S.

Yellow Fever still raging and Spreading.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.

The Norfolk boat arrived to-day bringing the awful tidings that there is no abatement of the fever there, and that the small pox has broken out in Norfolk, of which there were 10 cases on Saturday. The fever is spreading to the country adjoining Norfolk. On Friday there were 40 deaths from yellow fever, and on Saturday, up to noon, there had been 25 deaths.

At Portsmouth, Friday, there were 25 deaths and 30 new cases. On Saturday, up to noon, there had been 15 deaths. Dr. Morris, of this city, was sick. Seventy-six tents were taken down from here on Friday, to Norfolk, under the direction of the Mayor and common Council of this city, which were pitched on the side of Old Point, a beautiful and healthy place.

LATER.—We have received no intelligence this morning from Norfolk.

The steamer Benjamin Franklin, which brought the yellow fever from St. Thomas, is in the river below this city, but it is supposed she will not be permitted to come up. There is some excitement, and some threats have been made that she shall be destroyed if permitted to approach the city.

LAKE COUNTY.—The Painesville Telegraph gives out the following declaration and pledge to the Republicans of Ohio.

We have three pledges to make for Lake County:

1st. She will double her Republican vote of last year.

2d. She will give Chase as many thousand votes as all other gubernatorial candidates will get hundreds.

3d. She will give Chase a greater relative majority than any other county in the State.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 12.

The Steamer Orizaba, from Vera Cruz, the 2d inst., has arrived here. She brings \$19,000 in specie. There is little news of importance.

Gen. Ignacio Den Slave was at the head of the Liberating force in Vera Cruz. He refused to acknowledge the provisional government of Carranza and took possession of the city, and his course was approved by the inhabitants.

Many exiles were turning at the Capital. The plan of a jun a was adopted and Gen. Zamora appointed executive. Alvarez and Gen. Comanfar were marching over Mexico, and were daily looked for at the Capital.

THE REIGN OF ART.—In this wonderful age, Art lays her master touches on almost everything. The ceilings over us and the carpets we tread on, are followed by Art. Art winds the railways through the mountains and the mud; make her machines of wood and iron, to act as if with knowledge and annihilates space with lightning tamed down to the tutelage of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch and nothing too humble. A new proof of this old conviction, has just fallen under our notice, in the shape of CATHARTIC PILLS, from the laboratory of that world-renowned Chemist Dr. J. C. AYER.

If we understand the subject, he has carried that article to the farthest perfection of which it is capable. Instead of employing Drugs in its composition, as we have always thought the necessary and only way, he has with consummate skill extracted the virtues of the medicine to be employed and combined them alone in their purity together. The composition is then mixed and rolled by machinery and steam power into a spheroid pill which is wrapped in an envelope of gelatin, for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Notwithstanding all this, he has not less than one cent each. However humble the department, we think this may be safely characterized as the consummation of Art in its line.—*Morning News, Balt.*

We seldom recommend a manufactured medicine, believing that, in most cases, nature herself perfects a cure more rapidly and effectually than can be accomplished by the vegetables and minerals of medical science. But in the matter of dyspepsia, there are chronic features about it, which very often defy all the efforts of nature to create a healthy action of the digestive organs, and it not unfrequently happens that thousands suffer years, diseased both in body and in mind, from indigestion and its kindred ills. To such, Hoffman's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are truly a most valuable preparation. It is a tonic medicine, giving a healthy action to the stomach, and will be found highly serviceable at all seasons, but especially during the spring. Dyspepsia can only be cured by a patient perseverance in one course of treatment; and to all those suffering under this sad malady we would recommend an application to the Depot of Hoffman's German Bitters, 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.* See ad.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

New York, Sept. 14.
The steamship Ariel arrived this morning from Havre via Cures, Sept. 2d. She brings a copy of the second edition of the London Times, of Saturday the 1st. News unimportant.

The Paris correspondent of the London News states that a dispatch has been received from the French Ministers at Vienna which says Count Nesselrode had made such a pressing application to the Emperor Francis Joseph for assistance that Austria cannot temporize any longer and Austria must declare itself on one side or the other. The Paris correspondent of the Times alludes to the same rumor.

A British steamer had arrived at Reil with a large quantity of projectiles, mortars and other ammunition which looks like another demonstration in the theater. A fire occurred at Havre on the night of August 28th, which destroyed property to the amount of 500,000 francs and 500 bales of cotton.

Ague and Fever of three years standing Cured.—Mr. John Longden, now living at Beaver Dam, Haverhill Co., near Richmond, had Ague and Fever for three years, most of the time had chills twice a day, and rarely less than once; he was parched with fevers as soon as he chills left him; and after trying physicians, quinine, most of the Tonic advertised and everything recommended to him, was about to give up in despair, when Carter's Spanish Mixture was spoken of; he got two bottles, but before he had used more than a single one, he was perfectly cured, and has not had a chill or fever since. Mr. Longden is only one out of thousands who have been benefited by this great tonic, alterative and blood purifier. See ad.

Murder.

On the 28th of Aug. by the A. S. Merrill, H. E. Brown of Newstead, N. J. to Miss CAROLINE DAVIS, of North Fairfield, O.

In Fairfield, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. S. Wadsworth, JOHN CURRY and Miss L. B. RICE. At Fairfield, by the same, Mr. HIRSH BARNES and Miss MARIA LOCKART.

In Fairfield on the 5th inst., by Ira Corwin, Mr. EMORY STAR and Miss P. A. ELLINGBRO.

Death.

On Friday morning, 24th ult., near Shelby, MARY JANE, wife of John Wine, and daughter of George Akers.

The funeral of MARGARET A. WILSON will be attended at the Presbyterian Church, to-morrow (Sunday) at 12 o'clock. The ordinary services at half past 10 will be omitted.

HOUSE PAINTING.

JOHN WALTERS will attend to any orders in the Painting line. He would say to those requiring painting done, to give a trial, as he feels competent to do what he undertakes in a workmanlike manner. Particular attention paid to gilding. Plymouth, Sept. 15, '55.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

First arrival

of

FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHING!

JOHN DEWEY.

HAS returned from the East, with the most splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Ever brought to this market. He would ask the attention of those about to purchase clothing. Come in and look at some splendid

NEW STYLE COATS.

Decidedly the nicest article ever brought to this town, and at a remarkably low price. Every article that can be worn—the latest style SHANGHAI—the newest cut of PANTS—and the last agency of VESTS, OVERCOATS in endless profusion may be found at this store, and at the lowest possible prices. Don't miss coming in. Let me show you the EBASTOPOL VEST—an exquisite pattern. On one side is a picturesque and beautiful view of the bombardment of Sebastopol, bombs bursting in the air, &c. On the other side, full length portraits of Lord Raglan, Comberford, and Napier (Gen. Scramblehorn), Pullmore and Lockport, kneeling, with dead Russians in the distance. On the back is fancy scene of the taking of St. Petersburg. Come on. I can show you four counties easy.

P. S.—Garments of all descriptions made to order, and a fit warranted every time. The largest stock of Cloths ever brought here. Particular attention paid to this department.